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THE
Lords & Commons
Statutes and Justification
FOR THE
Deprivation and Deposal (3)
OF

JAMES I.
From the
Imperial Throne
OF
ENGLAND

B E I N G,
In full satisfaction to all the Princes of *Europe*, and
in Answer to all Objections, Domestick and Foreign;

Allowed to be printed.

VHEN the greatest Changes in States, such as the Mutations of Imperial Princes, are made; the greatest Reasons and most potent Arguments ought to be furnish'd for such important Counsels and Decrees. But as the Reasoning part of Mankind are so different and opposite in their Judgments and Determinations given in

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so weighty to collect the grounds of such irreconcileable Differenc in their Opinions; as severally gave their various fixation of the Original of Gov vernment; so with those as combating for such Principles, and others for the Humane Constitution of Monarchy; those whoe agreed in their collusions death or life so high, to such different bounds of Head of Regal Power, and they could not in either of them selfe, suppose any other Master of Faith. And which comes by farre the most, as they are all agreed in the tenderest points of Faith, believe only, because through the fair pulse of such unaccountable Conviction, they cannot but believe, Reasoning is then strict Mute, and all beyond is either suppos'd upon Trust.

Where Argumentation therefore, as in this Case, will be altogether vain, because unconvincing, the greatest and strongest, publickly visible, & supported by Authority, we must resort to the pulse that hath beene full of Law and Equity P. R. E. C. E. N. T. What has been done upon Matrons Deliberation, and the Consent of whole Kingdoms, in the like Case before, stands for a Pattern, what may be done now. For Examples of which kind, there is nothing to be found in the History of the King of Sweden, Deposed by the States of Sweden An. 1569. In so many Reasons as wonderfully shew Parallel; to the English Maltes Administration to England, two iest in (anno 1561) reasons shew to need and busyness But as Precedents are not Satisfactory, nor least conserning to oblige Popish Opposers; where they make only for one Party. A Popish Subject depos'd the Maltes Adminstration in a Protestant Kingdom may not perhaps be allowed to carry his sufficient Justification with the Romanists; and therefore the Bables ought to be turned, and he Bellarum made by Particulars of their own side; the most prudent way of combating the Popish Assertion in this Matter, being to lay the Scene of Warre in the Enemies Country.

To content therefore, and silence all the Romish Pretensions of Pillage and Murmur, against the Injustice of such a Deprivation, from Examples of Popish Deposits of Malts administering Protestants; well begin with Henry of Navarre, afterwards Henry the Fourth of France.

The Famous Holy League enter'd into, by the Pope himself, and so many potent Allies, together, with all the Romish Subjects of France, against that undoubted Heir of the Crown of France, and at that time By Succession their Rightful King, is so notoriously known to the World, that all the tedious particulars of the History, would be impertinent.

Let

which there was a present and imminent danger which
Growth of Religion, and increase of Power and威权and dominion
Humility avowed and asserted, and the other, that Right were claimed by
the Pope himself, opposed and denied his Authority, and built up Roads for
his brief generalizations. But being a King, he was not in his power
contrary to the command, under the law of Nature, of his subjects
living in another Country acknowledged a more excellent. Pointed to Inbi-
much what after all other endeavours of recovering his Sisti-
tute, he had no means left to repeat his Excommunication and Deprivation
from the Throne, but by the Abjuration of the Reformed Religion, and
and return to the Romish Worship. This gave him a right to do it.
This Case of Henry the IVth instead of a Parallel to ours, did not
come up to half the sanctity of the several Measures of his last
For here was a Sovereign Prince under Dispensation for no other Evils,
but his mere Religion; For this Humblek the DV. who abominated in his Es-
tate to the Empire (if only that) was consequences in his life (when-
ever they might fear) under no Disposition of the last French and Com-
pact with his People, no Forcitures for Male Administration, no Violat-
ion of the Laws of the Land, or Rights of his Subjects, their Engagers
as then being only Appointments. If therefore the Person on the Oath
on the Crowned Head, different from the last, did not Violate the
Land, has been of weight enough (it self alone) in their own Scale to
overthrow the Birth Right of Prince, and make him liable to Confine to land
that took so solemnly committed and ratified, whereby the last was Ap-
poltick, the Decretals of Rome, &c &c. What Objection could
any one raise? Disputant, whether Foreign or Domestic, makes
against the last but in Empire, and not in Kingdom, and Male Adminis-
tration, in the present Case of England, such no visible Reasons of the
Laws of the Land, and in Defiance of all Obligations of Engagements,
Covenant, Word, Honor or OATHS themselves.

The next Example I shall point to you is that of the late Portuguese
King, who by the Ordinance of the States of Portugal, ratified by the
Pope's Athent was Deprived, and his Brother invested with the Sovereign-
ty; and not only that, but his very Queen too taken from him, Di-
vorced, and by a Dispensation Married to his Brother. The Grounds
of this Deposal being only this, that the King was sometimes taken with
Delirious Fits.

If such a Personal infirmity was ground sufficient to displace the Crown,
have not the People or Community of England, in Convention Assem-
bled,

bled, as much Right on their side, for the Deposit of a King, farre
greater Infamy (of the two more violent Madnes) his being mad and
seditious Incapacity of being held either by the Bonds or Laws of any
Laws, or Oath. There being this infinite Difference between the Out-
rages of the one and the other, as that a Prince, so beset, remov'd
for the Introduction, right or wrong, of his own Religion, is the more Dan-
gerous Fraerick. For his Superstitious Frenzy may push him to Violen-
ces that will hurt whole Nations, whereas the Outrages of the other can
be only Personal. And if the Hands of the Lunatick Portuguese were
thought Just to be tied up with no less Shackles, then taking both his
Kingdom and Queen away from him; who shall Arraign the Wisdom of
the English, for depriving their King of his Kingdom (much good may
do him with his Queen) under an infinite larger Capacy, and more
Dangerous Propensity to Mischief. And for so doing, what warrant shall
they want; when the present unforced Deserption of the King, and quite
leaving the Heire, has put the Power of Decision in that point into their
owne Hands; and left him all Right of Appeal against the Alienation.

I shall venture to add one last Consideration, viz. The Bull of Pope
Pius Quintus, against Queen Elizabeth; by which the Pope deprives her
of all Title to the Imperial Crown, and all Dominion, Dignity, and Pre-
stige whatsoever; declaring that all the Subjects and Subjects, and People of Eng-
land, and all others which have in any sort Swayes unto her, to be for ever af-
folved from any such Oath; and all manner of Duty of Dominion, Allegiance,
and Obedience, &c; and all forbidden to obey her, her Ministers, Man-
dates, or Laws, upon pain of Anathema. *P. de Bishop of Lincoln's Brutus*
Falstaff, (p. 20. fol. 10. 12. 1511. 12. 1512.)

I desire this lastest Deposit of a Lawful Queen, by the pretended Au-
thority of the Pope, in another; it can to let the World know that the Re-
misch party have the least Reason in Nature, to complain of the Depriva-
tion of Princes. They, whose Infallible Guides can so insolently and Af-
fably make or displace Crown'd Heads (not to mention the Illegality
of the Popes Interposition, in the Affairs in any kind,) for only acting
by Law, in Matters of Religious Changes, (for such were all Ecclesiasti-
cick Alterations of that Queen, by the unquestion'd Authority of Acts
of Parliament,) can be but ill furnisht with Arguments, against the pre-
sent Deprivation, enacted by the whole Community of England, for such
violent measures and Foundations, already form'd and begun, for the sub-
version of Church and State against all Law,

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